Frying Pan,” from Chalandriani, Syros. Early Cycladic II. Ca. 2500 – 220 BCE

Figure, from Cyclades. Ca. 2500 bce. Marble 16”

Arms folded toes extended

Traces of paint

Harpist from Amorgos, Cyclades. 2500 bce. 8.5”

Reconstruction of the Palace Complex

Capital is the top of a column

CUSHION, TAPERED DOWN,

The Queen’s Megaron, ca. 1700-1300 bce, from Knossos, Crete.

Spring Fresco. Fresco from Akrotiri, Thera ca. 1600- 1500 bce

Octopus Vase, stirrup jar from Palaikastro, Crete. Ca. 1500 bce.



Harvester Vase, from Hagia Triada. Ca. 1500-1450 bce. Stone/Seatite, 4.5”

Rhyton in the shape of a Bull’s head, from Knossos. Ca. 1500-1450 bce. Serpentine, steatite, crystal, and shell inlay (horns restored). 8”

Hole in the bottom which is a characteristic of Rhyton’s

Painted eyes crystals

Used to portray Minoans

Horns made of gold

Snake Goddess, from palace complex, Knossos. Ca. 1650 bce. 11”

Snake goddess

Worshipped on mountain tops because no

Flounced dress

Snakes associated with earth diety and Man fertility

Cat on top of head

Skinny waist=representaition of all Minoans

Found in burial pits

Mycenae Citadel

Mycenaians are war like

Minoans were peaceful



The Lion Gate, Mycenae, Greece ca. 1250 bce. 10’

This is a Corbeld Arch

Lions on top of arch are Heraldric

1st large scale structure on the Greek Mainland

Tiyrns Citadel



Corbeled Casemate at Tirtns, Greece. Ca. 1400-1200bce.

A casemate is a room for storage or shelter during attack



Mask of Agamemnon, Mycenae. Ca. 1600-1500 bce Gold, 12”h

Asshole German found this. Is not Agamemnon

Many were found, however, they weren’t specific. The masks looked like the person they belonged to.

a

GREEK ART

Late Geometric Belly – Handled Amphora “Dipylon Vase.” Ca. 750 bce. 5’1”

Very big and rich people commissioned it

Bc of the shape we know this is a women’s burial Amphora

Funerary Vessel

Meander “Maze” – Trickle meander is at the top

Women laying down in shape of triangle

Arms of because they are lamenting/mourning

Prothesis

Mathematical emphasis into vases



Griffin-head Protome from Bronze tripod Cauldron, Rhodes. Ca. 650 bce. Cast Bronze



The Temple of Hera I. ca. 550 bce,

Temple of Hera II ca. 500 bce

Bottom third of temple the shafts swell

Hera II best preserved Doric temple of all time

Kore and Kouros – Stone Sculpture (GRANT)

 Kore (maiden). Ca. 630 bce 24”

Negative space could see through

Arms. Egyptian on giant slabs

More stylized earlier it is

Both Standing on own two feet

Carved out negative space between arms and feet

Only Wealthy commissioned these

Large stylized eyebrows and big eyes

Fully nude

Women could NEVER be fully nude

Kouros (youth). Ca. 600 bce. 6’

Left foot forward because they copied

Greek exactly. No idea what these were used for. People thought Kouros was Apollo

ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE. Archaic Style^^^ very egyptian

Reconstruction of the Temple of Artemis at Korfu, ca. 600 bce.



Recognize Medusa

Pediment is decorated with triangular sculptures

Size in pediment was dependent on open space

Carved behind sculpture to make each piece look like a separate sculpture

Medusa was a guardian figure or to show Artemis’ control over nature on Artemis’ Temple. Lions on each side of Medusa. Pegasus came out of Medusa’s neck (her son)

Chrysaor other son of Medusa. Medusa’s two sons on either side of her.

Synoptic narrative – inconsistency with a known story. Her two sons came out of the death of Medusa (when her head was cut off)

Carytios – statue forming a column

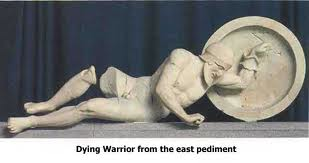


Dying Warrior, from the west pediment of the Temple of Aphaia. Ca. 500 bce. Marble, 5’2”

Late Archaic

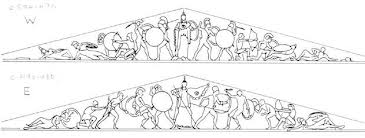
Original Eastern Pediment was destroyed by Persians when they attacked Greece which was later replaced

Both pediments showed epic battles of Troy



Dying warrior of the east Pediment of the Temple of Aphaia. Ca. 480 bce. Marble, 6’

More realistic



Reconstruction Drawing of the east pediment of the Temple of Aphaia

Athena overwatching the battle between Greece and Troy

Figures faced towards Athena attracting eyes to the center

Death poses aren’t awkward anymore. They were more realistic and natural

Achilles and Ajax Playing Dice. Black-figured Amphora. Ca. 540-530 bce. 2’

Profile View

Asymmetrical but not mathematically exact

Hunched over=into the game

Left saying = 4

Right saying = 3

Achilles winning is ironic bc achiles dies the net day



Euthymides. Dancing Revelers.” Red-figured amphora. Ca. 510 bce. 2’

Not Profile View Shoulder Blades raised with arm. NEW

-because they are learning about Anatomy

Wrote taunt on thing “As never, Euphronios”

THE CLASSICAL AGE

Kritios Boy. Ca. 480 bce. Marble. 46”

Engaged leg is the leg that supports weight

1 of the 1st contrapposto statues ever found

Arrested walk – stiff, rigid, firm psoe

Right hip thrust downward

Not Archaic.

Dawning of a new age

Seems capable of action. Like he cold continue to walk



Zeus or Poseidon. Ca. 460-450 bce. Bronze. 6’10”

Shows portrayal of him throwing thing but solid, firm stance on ground

Solid bronze

Because it was bronze he could maintain this pose over time



Diskobolos (Discus Thrower). Roman Copy after a bronze original of ca. 450 bce by Myron. Life Size

Doryphoros (Spear Bearer). Roman Copy after an original. Ca. 450-440bce by Polykleitos. Marble. 6’6”

Proportionatly and mathematically perfect.

Unknown Greek writer called this style Kanon

Polykleitos – more philosophical than religious

On border of Ideal and Mathematical perfection



Riace Warrior A. ca. 450 bce. Bronze 6’8”

Found underwater

Glass and Ivory eyes, bronze eye lashes, copper nipples and lips, and silver teeth

Employed various textures to play off the light

ARCHITECTURE & SCULPTURE ON THE ATHENIAN AKROPOLIS

AKROPOLIS, ATHENS

Nashville, TN recreation of Akropolis. 1-1 recreation(exact)

Temple of Athena only thing to be completed before Peloponnesian war

“Adorned city like Harlet costing 1000 Talents” –Pericles

Delian League funded it

Talent – Measurement of mass similar to amount of water that it took to fill an Amphora.



Theater, Epidauros. 3rd – 2nd Century, BCE

Made theater in side of mountain because background is bombass



Mausoleum at Halikarnassos. Ca. 359 – 351 bce

Giant temple. Satrap was buried there.

Satrap Mausolos – title of the governor buried there

13th century earthquake broke top of building

Ionic columns on top. Set on high podiums with high pyramid on top

Egyptian Pyramid

Local Lycian Podium

Greek Classic Ionic Columns



Head of Herakles or Telephos. Ca. 340 bce. Marble, 1’

Know its Heracles because he is wearing a Nimian Lion on his head

Fleshy face and smooth plains of face are hallmarks of classical art.

Aspects add drama and emotion

Lips open slightly, tilted head, deep eyes, and sagging eye brows

Aphrodite of Knidos. Roman copy after an original of ca. 340-330 bce. Marble 6’8”

1st nude sculpture of woman in Greece

Know its Roman because the support structure.

Not wearing shoes

Original pornography



Hermes and Dionysus, Roman Copy after an original of ca. 320-310 bce by Praxiteles. Marble. 7’1”

Arm was up and bent holding grapes and baby was reaching for grapes.

Dionysus was god of wine and theater

Polished shiny, texture of hair. Great quality

Anatomy is blurred to suggest youthful appearance because he wasn’t ripped



Apoxyomenos (scraper). Roman marble copy after bronze original of ca. 330 bce by Lysippos. 6’9”

Scraping to clean oneself. Late classical art



Temple of Apollo. Didyma, Turkey. Begun 313 bce.

Built on archaic temple ruins destroyed by Persiana in 494 bce

Exterior looked like any ionic temple of time

Inside wasn’t an ionic temple

Cella was raised 5 ft off ground and inaccessible

Allegory of the Cave

2 tunnels on each side of temple.

Stairs that go up to nowhere all around temple

Courtyard is very open showing people could go there with altar raised on other side

Shallow etchings. Blueprint for building the temple



Portrait of Alexander the Great, by Lysippos. Marble 27”. Roman copy after original

Lysippos is the only one to make these

Similar to Egyptian block statues

Alexander started portrait movement

Knew there was a need to have constant visual reminders of himself



Dying Trumpeter/Dying Gaul. Roman copy of a bronze original of ca. 230-220 bce. Marble. Life Size

Torque around his neck to let us know he is from Gaul

Has facial hair and his hair is not greek-like

Hellenistic sculpture because he is dying

Dying alone so he is looking down.

Right under left peck and there are drops of blood carved out

Enemies in past are displayed as weak. This guy is dying nobly. Venerating their enemies, venerates them.



The battle of Alexander and the Persians/ The battle of Issos

Period of Hellenistic Greece, wall paintings were done in four colors: Red, Yellow, Black, and White

Mosaic is faithful because of the colors

REVIEW

Aegean Sea This sea, between Greece and Turkey, was a hotbed for both wars and cultures during time

3 cultures predominantly comprise Aegean art – Cycladic, Minoan, and Helladic

“Frying Pans” found on the Cycladic Islands were most likely used for Palettes for Cosmetics

B for votive idols found in the Aegean art were thought to have been used in life as well as being buried with the decreased

The Palace at Knossos was build by the Minoan Civilization at Crete

Palace at Knossos is likely a Misnomer, because The structure housed Granaries, Workshops, and store rooms

The Haphazard layout of the palace layout of Knossos was likely defensive move, as the palace had no exterior fort and the inspiration behind the

Minoan columns are unique because they had cushion like capital, oval-shaped, painted black, red, and white, and tapered down to narrow base

Minoan wall paintings frequently featured sea-life and water

Minoan wall paintings were most often painted with pigments found naturally on the island because it was red, white, and black

The Aegean Octopus Vase is a Stirrup Jar because it has the two loops or stirrups

The Harvester Vase is likely influenced by Egypt

If you saw Egyptian relief carvings with figures carrying bull-headed rhytons, you would know it represented which nation? Minos

Religious life on Minoan Crete centered on Natural sites, such as mountains, caves, or groves of trees (Snake Eyes)

The Lion Gate was: A corbelled Gate, the principle entrance to the citadel of Mycenae, The first large, scale sculpture built on the greek mainland

Sources of Greek Art come from: Literature, Original Works, and roman copies of Greek Originals

This style of greek art is decorated with checkerboard patterns, meanders, concentric, circles, triangles, and other simple designs is known as Geometric Style.

Certain vessels, such as dipylon vase, were used as grave markers – specific shapes were associated with the sex of the deceased. Females buried beneath Belly- handled amphorae. Males – neck amphorae

The Dipylon Vase’s size indicates: the Deceased was considerably wealthy.

The Chronological order in which the following were developed is: Doric, Ionic, Corinthian

A Cella is: The central chamber within a Doric or Ionic temple and the Central feature within a Peripteral Temple. Peripteral – style of Temple (Doric and Ionic temples).

An entablature consists of all horizontal elements across a Peristyle

Free-Standing scultures, with no back-slab, utilizing negative space (between arms and legs), large eyes, and arched stylized eyebrows are all qualities of what kind of sculpture: Archaic Sculpture

The following have Volutes: Ionic Coplumns and Doric Columns

The Greek Cella is likely a descendant of: the Mycenaean Megaron

The temple of Hera I & II are fine examples of: Ionic Temples and Entasis

Generic Greek figures in the Archaic period are called core and Kouros. These words mean: Maiden and Youth

Archaic stone sculptures is heavily influenced by: The techniques and proportions of Egypt

On the Temple of Artemis at Korfu, the main figure on the pediments ia The Gorgon, Medusa

The Temple of Aphaia at Aegina has sculpture on its pediments, the figures are: Independent of the pediment, completely detached and creatively placed so as to fill the unique shape of the pediment

A symposium was A philosophical event, a chance to debate with colleagues, centered around a krater, drinking wine, and probably pretty awesome (Gay butt sex)

On the black-figured amphora made by Exekias, the scene depicted shows: Achilles beating Ajax in the game of dice, with words projected form their mouths

The Kritios Boy is significant because: first known statue that stands entirely on its own and first usage of controposto pose

The sculpture of Zeus/Poseidon can only have been made of Bronze because his arms are outstretched, throwing a thunderbolt/trident. The arm is made of bronze allowing it to be outstretched

The Riace Warriors have Ivory eyes, silver teeth, and copper nipples

To see the Parthenon you need to go to Athens, Greece or Nashville, Tennessee

The Parythenon was goveren, so as to make it mathematically perfect / harmonious. By an architectural ration of 9/4

The Late Classical Period was defined by a shift toward: Structural emphasis and Corinthian Order

We get the word Mausoleum from: a Lycian Tomb

A good example of Theatrically in architecture lies in, Temple of Apollo

Theatricality in architecture is best described as Providing a revelation or epiphany to a visitor

Hellenistic sculpture includes: viewer involvement in art/ arch, heightened drama, an interesting portraiture

With sculptures such as the Dying Trumpeter or Aphrodite of Knidos, we as the viewer are compelled to watch, drawn into the scence